

The Battle Near Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, 6th instant.]

General McClellan, in the swamp where he had been driven, and three miles from his camp and artillery in full possession of his triumphant adversary, wrote an official dispatch to his Government, claiming to have just gained a complete victory over the Confederates, driven them into the city at the point of the bayonet, and demoralized their army to such an extent that he considers the fate of Richmond decided by the combat! He admits a very heavy loss of men and officers himself, but has, of course, done much heavier damage to that sort of us. Such is the Yankee General's account of the battle of the White Oak Swamp. It will serve for a final test of his veracity and that of his followers. Many times in this war, when every living man in our army has reported a splendid advantage in battle, those at a distance have been assuaged by the confidence and precision with which the Federal commander has declared an entirely opposite result; and, as the Confederate army always retreats and never advances after its fights, an unpleasant suspicion had taken possession of thinking minds that our men were prone to exaggerate their deeds.

But we have now the means of verifying the worth of McClellan's romances. In these battles near Richmond we were witnesses of a complete defeat of the Federal army and a victory to the Confederates. We saw the Federal ranks wilt, break and retreat under the tremendous fire of Johnston's lines of battle; saw them wholly disappear from the field on which they were first seen drawn up before their camp; saw that camp taken and occupied a day and a night; saw their splendid bronze howitzers standing in the rear of the victors, entered their redoubts, and looked on thousands of dead men in Federal uniforms, and know that a flag of truce came to the Confederate commander from McClellan himself to ask permission for their burial. In these battles, therefore, the Federalists were certainly defeated, the Confederates were surely victorious, and remained undisputed masters of the ground as long as they pleased to maintain it.

When we find, therefore, under such circumstances, McClellan deliberately and unflinchingly claiming to have won a victory and driven us home at the point of the bayonet, no other conclusion can be drawn but that he is systematically a liar. There are generals who publish false dispatches on such occasions invariably and by intention; they do so because they know the public and the nation on which they depend; and are well aware that they cannot support the truth with the least courage or fortitude. Such a country the United States has become, and such a General is McClellan by nature. His whole reputation is based on a bragging dispatch, giving an account of the only victory which he ever gained—that over Garnett at Cheat Mountain; and if he dared to have told the truth about any affair he has since had, his fate would have been speedily sealed.

He knows his position and acts in accord with it. We, too, know him and understand his dispatches. To lie like a bulletin, was a proverb of the old French army. To lie like McClellan, is like to be an equally well understood phrase in our time.

A Town Burnt by the Yankees.

The Jackson Mississippian, of June 24, says:

We are indebted to Capt. Abney, who arrived this (Sunday) morning at two o'clock, on the train, for the following particulars regarding the attack of the enemy on Booneville. He says that 80 of the enemy's cavalry made a descent on Booneville, situated on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Rienzi, and occupied by our sick soldiers, and burnt the railroad depot, hospital—in fact, the whole town, and several carloads of ammunition, and destroyed about fifty yards of the railroad, and took a large number of prisoners.

25 of our cavalry came up at this time and fired on the enemy, which caused a stampede, and all left. Our men then went to work and moved several burning cars that were loaded with Enfield rifles, and saved them from being destroyed.

He reports nothing of importance having occurred at Corinth up to Thursday night.

Federal Humanity.

We learn from the Vicksburg papers that Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding Confederate forces, sent a flag of truce to the Yankee commander stating that the negro hands on the estate of Mr. Johnson (who was killed) were on the levee surrounded by water, their houses about tumbling on their heads, and they in danger of being swept away by the flood, and asking leave for their removal to a place of safety. The request was refused by the Yankee commander. Mobile Advertiser & Register, 7th inst.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Jackson Mississippian, of June 4th:

Eleven of the enemy's vessels passed Baton Rouge on Saturday afternoon, coming up. They will reach the fleet below Vicksburg about to-morrow.

Latest from Beauregard's Army.—It is reported and confidently believed that Beauregard has obstructed the Tennessee river at Duck River Suck, about 125 miles below Eastport, by blasting the cliffs, thereby filling the channel with masses of stone and forest trees. If this be true, the enemy's transports and gunboats are or will in a few days be at our mercy and any attempt to retreat by the Federal army will insure us a complete success.

Candid.

A letter, written by the Rev. A. A. Haines, pastor of a church in the interior of New York, to a soldier in the Federal army, was picked up on the battle-field. We copy a single paragraph

The war news just now is very uninteresting. I fear our Generals are not qualified to make much headway, and with all our great army and navy, the South is as strong as ever. The English and French will perhaps take the part of the South in a few months, and then our poor country may be crushed before the combined efforts of her numerous foes. But God is our trust, and let us hope and pray we may have peace soon again, and all our dark apprehensions dissipated.

Beauregard's Evacuation of Corinth.

The following reasons are assigned by Dr. J. C. Nott, in a letter to the Mobile Advertiser, for the evacuation of Corinth. The letter, it is proper to state, was written many days before the evacuation took place, but was not, for prudential reasons, published:—

1st. Water is very scarce and bad, and our army is suffering greatly with sickness.

2d. The enemy are more advantageously posted in point of health, and have received very large reinforcements.

3d. If we should be defeated, it would be the destruction of the army of the Mississippi.

4th. If we were to win a battle, it would be after such a desperate struggle that it would cost us far more than we can now afford. Our army would be so out to pieces that we should have nothing left to operate against the enemy's troops on the Gulf and the Mississippi river.

5th. There is nothing at Corinth to fight for. The Railroad to the East is cut off from us. The enemy can take Fort Pillow whenever they choose to take the matter seriously in hand. The whole country for fifty miles around is foraged out by our army, and the enemy can find nothing but disease and starvation in our rear. They cannot possibly advance into the interior in any direction where they would not be surrounded by enemies.

If we can keep such an army as we have now, we can, in the course of the summer, cut up in detail any army they may attempt to send out of reach of their gunboats.

The Fabian policy is certainly the best for us in our present condition. The United States Government is wasting away under its millions of expensive day, and we can certainly defend our firelocks longer than they can keep up such a war as thousands miles from their resources. Every hundred miles they come increases their expenses in geometrical ratios.

Our generals will no doubt take every means of impeding their progress and annoying them, and if they will keep a few hundred men scattered along the railroads they can render them worthless to the enemy.

From the Gap.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN., June 6, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—As some of the readers of your paper are Carolinians, and would perhaps like to hear from us, I therefore write you a short letter, which you may give publicity if you choose to do so. All is quiet here now. The Yankees have given us but little trouble since we repulsed them here on the 29th April. They occasionally send us word that they intend to take this place, but prudence has thus far deterred them to keep out of gun-shot of our sharpshooters. We are well prepared to give them an animated reception. If they make an attack here, bona fide, several of them will "go up for ninety days."

Our regiment (29th N. C.), re-organized on the 1st ult. R. B. Vance was re-elected Colonel; J. M. Lowry, Lieut. Colonel; Gardner, Maj. Dr. Nelson, of Asheville, N. C., is made Surgeon of the regiment. Those who are acquainted with Dr. N. say that he is a skillful physician.

Our Company (A) re-organized on the 1st ult. S. Anderson was re-elected Captain; J. Johnson, 1st Lieut.; N. B. Hill, 2d Lieut.; John J. Johnson, 3d Lieut. The health of this regiment is better now than it has been at any time since we left Camp Vance, N. C.

A man belonging to the 2nd Alabama regiment is sentenced to be shot on to-morrow for desertion. I will trouble you no further.

Yours, truly,

THE LOSS IN GEN. BANK'S ARMY.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: The loss in the disastrous defeat and flight of Gen. Banks, will, it is feared, prove very heavy. No official account can yet be obtained. But by roundabout ways something of the extent of the loss can be gathered. A dispatch sent to Montpelier, Vt., states that three hundred of the Vermont cavalry, mostly from that neighborhood, are missing, including Major Collins, Capt. Bean, and Lieutenant Ward and Denforth.

In company A, Capt. Platt, five men only have escaped. They are Capt. Platt, Lieutenant Edwards, and Corporal Gros, Reynolds and Whipple, all officers. The loss of stores will also prove to have been very great. The Pittsburg Chronicle learns that it will amount to at least two millions of dollars. Its correspondent writes in a private letter: "There has been an immense loss, but it will not do to put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was cut off; wagons burned up on the road, large quantities of stores and forage destroyed, and in crossing here (Williamsport), there was great loss of stores." In fact, as new accounts are received, the fight appears to have been more and more disastrous to life and property.

Barbarianism.

We copy the following from the Norfolk correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Starvation" is an exceedingly humane manner of driving people into reverence for the "old flag."

The rebels still hold out, and refuse to submit and take the oath of allegiance. For their obstinacy Gen. Wool maintains the blockade. If they desire starvation in preference to Yankee notions and the protection the Government offers them, the General has no objection to allowing them time to repent.

The Baltimore American of the 19th May, now before us, in its news column, has the following:

Col. Phelan and one hundred of Jeff. Thompson's guerrilla band were captured near Bloomfield, Missouri, recently. Fifty of the party gave themselves up voluntarily.

Seventeen of Col. Geary's regiment were surprised at Linden, Virginia, on Saturday by a large force of rebel cavalry. One was killed and fourteen captured. Reports from the rebel board are gathering in force in the mountain districts, evidently with the intention of breaking through and forcing their way into Western Virginia, and perhaps into the Free States. The news seems to be that Milroy has been near the rebel board for a couple of days past, and his scouts have been driven in, and the indications are that a desperate raid is intended upon the borders, with the hope of effecting a division in Eastern Virginia and in the South. The Journal from which we quote learns that troops have been called to the immediate border near the rebel board, and that where they will be concentrated is not known.

Our "Fuss and Feathers" opened his mouth and spoke into a distinguished Abolition clergyman of Albany, saying:—"I think Davis will not be caught. He will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors that may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious and liberal hanging."

NEWS.

Augusta, June 7.—A special dispatch to the Columbia Carolina, states that Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Lomax are not killed, but are prisoners in the hands of the enemy.

Richmond, June 8.—Sharp cannonading is heard this morning in the direction of Mechanicsville.

No accounts have yet been received regarding it.

Richmond, June 9.—The cannonading heard on yesterday morning proves to be unimportant, as both sides were shelling woods occupied by outposts.

The New York Herald of the 5th gives a long account of the battles near Richmond, which betrays desperate efforts to distort the truth that the Confederate forces gained a brilliant victory, although the writer admits that our troops displayed great intrepidity.

Editorially the Herald admits the loss of three thousand killed and wounded and missing—eight hundred killed—but sets down the Confederate loss at fifty-five hundred, including fifteen hundred prisoners.

A large number of Federal officers were killed and wounded; among the former Col. Riker and Anderson of the New York Zouaves, and Col. S. A. Dodge of the 87th New York regiment. Three Federal Brigadier-Generals are reported wounded, but none admitted killed.

General Dix supercedes General Wool in command of Fortified Monroe.

European advices to the 22d of May state that Viscount Palmerston declares that Lord Lyons and Count Mercier act in perfect accord, officially, in respect to the American question.

Mexican affairs in connection with the schemes of Louis Napoleon are exciting much attention in Europe.

Richmond, June 9.—General, late Col. Turner Ashby was killed last Thursday near Harrisonburg, in a skirmish with the enemy.

Johnson J. Hooper late Secretary of the Provisional Congress died in this city last Saturday.

The following dispatches were received by Gov. Letcher last night, dated Staunton, June 8th.—General Shields crossed Shenandoah river at Port Republic and attacked General Jackson this morning. After a short contest he was driven back with loss of two pieces of artillery.

Gen. Fremont also attacked Gen. Ewell, and has been driven back. Gen. Ewell still pressing him hard.

Gen. Shields is still on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Gen. Jackson is holding him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Under the same date, from the same place, to Gov. Letcher, it is stated that a glorious victory has been gained over Gen. Fremont. Fremont is completely routed and in full retreat. We will get Shields to-morrow, when casualties will be given.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Under the same date, from the same place, Gen. Stuart and Ewell both wounded but not dangerously.

We have gained a complete victory, and Gen. Jackson is in close pursuit. Artillery and prisoners in abundance. Will get Shields to-morrow.

Richmond, June 10.—The following dispatch was received late last night by Gov. Letcher:

Gen. Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping—capturing one regiment and his artillery, and driving him one mile down the Shenandoah. Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of the Shenandoah river, but victory today over Shields is complete, and if Jackson is here, the enemy's loss is tremendous. Gen. Ewell is still in pursuit. Fremont has crossed North of the river, with a small force, at Rock Island Mills.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Our loss yesterday was about two hundred. Today it is much heavier. Will give you any additional that comes to hand.

LATER.

Great victory over Shields to-day. Fremont is falling back and blockading the road. Jackson is pressing Shields. Urges forward the reinforcements, so that he may follow up his success.

A dispatch dated Paducah, June 6, says that Col. Noble, with his entire command, is under marching orders for down the river, and was to leave the next day.

Liverpool dates to the 25th May have been received.

The London Morning Post understands that the demand for the restoration of the Empire is hearty, much heavier. The London Times thinks that Butler's rule in New Orleans is exceedingly harsh and severe, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade valueless.

The Post is very bitter on Butler's decrees, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

Cotton advanced one-eighth.

No skirmishing along the lines near Richmond to-day.

Rolls, Mo., May 20.—A train of 17 wagons, laden with government stores, which left here on Monday, was overtaken on the Springfield road, by a band of rebel guerrillas, who burned the wagons and contents, and carried off all the mules—86 in number.

Annual Examination.

On Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 20th inst., the Annual Examination of Holston Female Academy will take place at Madisonville, ending on Friday night with a Concert and conferring of diplomas.

This School has lived unharmful by the war.—All interested in giving their daughters a good education, or who would spend a day pleasantly, are invited to attend.

OFFICE POST QUARTMASTER, Knoxville, June 7, 1862.

Circular.

Persons presenting regular accounts for payment, must be governed by the following rules: 1. Include nothing but what properly belongs to the Quartermaster's Department.

Provisions and meals furnished to Soldiers, Couriers, Teamsters and Wagonmasters cannot be paid for by a Quartermaster.

2. State in the account the amount and character of property charged for, and to whom furnished.

When an account for wagon and team is presented, and a charge for forage is made, the amount and description must be stated, and an affidavit made by the claimant that no forage was furnished him, and that he paid for the amount charged for.

3. All receipts and certificates given by officers as vouchers, must accompany the accounts presented on them.

4. In all cases where an account is not sustained by the certificate of a commissioned officer, the claimant must make affidavit, witnessed by a Justice of the Peace, that the account is correct and just and has not been paid, and get the statement on the back of the account of a responsible person that he is acquainted with the claimant and knows him to be a respectable man, and that his statements are entitled to full credit.

5. All accounts, affidavits, certificates and receipts must be made in duplicate.

6. No account will be paid unless the receipt is signed by the person to whom the money is due.

JAMES GLOVER, Major and Quartermaster.

June 13, 1862

Strawberry Plains Hospital.

Having been ordered by the Medical Director of the Department of East Tennessee, to establish a General Hospital at Strawberry Plains for the reception of the sick of our army in East Tennessee, and as the Medical Department cannot furnish full supplies for Hospital purposes, we are under the necessity of calling on the patriotic citizens of the surrounding country, and the "ladies especially," for such contributions in money, bed clothing, refreshments, &c., as you are willing to contribute for the benefit of the sick of our army.

All donations will be duly acknowledged and appropriated under our own care to the use intended.

We tender our thanks to the citizens of the Copper Mining District of Polk county, for their liberal donation of \$250.00 in money, and to the citizens of Benton for \$25 in money.

Address: L. Y. GREEN, Surgeon, U. S. A., or J. G. GOODMAN, A. Surgeon.

Notice.

Persons in East Tennessee holding claims against the Confederate States, created previous to 1st of March for forage or services rendered, are requested to present them for payment.

They will be required to make accounts in duplicate, properly sustained by the certificates of their officers or other authorized agents of the Government, each account to be witnessed in his own handwriting by the person from whom the forage was purchased or by whom the service was rendered.

All persons are requested not to transfer such claims, as they will not be paid when transferred.

JAMES GLOVER, Maj. & Q. M.

May 20, 1862-21

Office Deputy Provost Marshal, Athens, Middle Tennessee, May 23d, 1862.

All officers and soldiers in this county absent from their commands, are hereby notified to immediately join their respective commands at whatever point they may now be.

J. A. GORMLEY, Deputy Provost Marshal.

Third Round of Quarterly Meetings on Athens District.

Madisonville "Eleanor" June 1
Tollison Mission "Tollison" "15
London "London" "15
Sewer "Sewer" "22
Kingston "Winton's Chapel" July
Athens "Washburn" July
Deatur "Deatur" "15

J. ATKINS, P. E.
April 28, 1862.

WHO WANTS PROPERTY

OFFER FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Sweetwater, one of the BEST BUILDING HOUSES in East Tennessee, three stories high, constructed with a splendid Warehouse of same dimensions. Also, a very comfortable Dwelling, two stories high, 28 by 42 feet, with good building connected, such as Negro-house, Smoke-house, Dairy, &c. Also, a Lot, with a good Spring, City, &c. Also, four vacant Lots, which are destined to be very valuable. Also, a good Business House, eight miles North-west of Sweetwater, in a good country for doing business.

Also, EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND in McMinn county, adjoining the Lands formerly owned by James M. Browder. I have a No. 1 STALLION and JACK which can be bought at a fair price—All the property can be bought upon time or paid for in Bankable currency. My health not admitting of a continuation of my business is the only reason the property can be bought. Persons wanting particulars can address me by letter or otherwise.

WM. H. TAYLOR, Sweetwater, Tenn., June 6, 1862-25-715

Chancery Court at Decatur.

John O. Bottoms et al.

IT APPEARS FROM THE ALLEGATIONS in the amended bill in this cause on the 29th of October, 1861, that the names of the children of Charles Bottoms, and their places of residence, and also the place of residence of Al. Bottoms, is unknown, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in the town of Athens, Tennessee, for four successive weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at our next Chancery Court, to be held on the 4th Monday of October next, and plead, answer or deny to said bill and amendment, or the same will be taken as confessed and set for hearing *ex parte*.

E. M. GORMLEY, C. & J. M.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of Henry Mallock, deceased, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all valid claims against said estate will present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.

J. W. MALLOCK, Executor.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

State of Tennessee, Roane County.

G. W. & E. A. Yost.

Attachment.

W. W. McNeill.

IT APPEARS TO ME FROM THE AFFIDAVIT in this cause that the defendant Soliman has absconded and left the State of Tennessee, it is therefore ordered by me that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, notifying the said Soliman to appear before me, at my office in Roane county, Tennessee, on the 15th day of October, 1862, to make his defense to said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing *ex parte*.

W. S. GEERS, J. P. for Roane county.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

DR. MANLY

WILL VISIT ATHENS ON THE FIRST Monday of every month, at BRIDGES' HOTEL, where he may be consulted free of charge by those who are suffering from chronic or long-standing diseases.

Dr. M. will not interfere with the practice of resident Physicians, and asks none to call except those who cannot obtain help elsewhere.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

RECEIVER'S SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property of the late John C. Clark, deceased, as follows:—

At London—on the 15th inst., one patent Mowing Machine, two Baiting Horns, two Tobacco Pipes, one Corn-Crusher, one Harrow, one Plow, one Patent Mowing Machine, one Reaper and Mower, three Thrashers.

T. J. CAMPBELL, Receiver 2d Dist. Ct.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

State of Tennessee, Roane County.

T. J. Ballard.

On Attachment.

J. W. H. Baldwin.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARS FROM THE allegations of complainant's bill, which are sworn to, that J. W. H. Baldwin, the defendant, is an absconding debtor, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and the effects of said J. W. H. Baldwin being attached, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in Athens, Tennessee, notifying said defendant to appear before me, at my office in the 8th civil district of Roane county, Tennessee, on the 15th day of September, 1862, and then and there make his defense to said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

ISAAC A. CLARK, J. P. for Roane county.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

T. J. Ballard.

M. D. L. Barnett, J. W. H. Baldwin, M. L. Cook, (On Attachment.)

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARS FROM THE allegations of complainant's bill, which are sworn to, that M. D. L. Barnett, J. W. H. Baldwin and M. L. Cook, defendants, are absconding debtors, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and the effects of said defendants being attached, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, a newspaper published in Athens, Tennessee, notifying said defendants to appear before me, at my office in the 8th civil district of Roane county, Tennessee, on the 15th day of September, 1862, and then and there make their defense to said suit, or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

ISAAC A. CLARK, J. P. for Roane county.

June 6, 1862-41-prs fee \$2-715

FOUND.

A PISTOL, WHICH THE OWNER CAN have by calling on the undersigned, at Knoxville, and paying for this advertisement—\$2.

M. B. M. MAHAN.

May 30, 1862-41-714

HIDES AND TAN BARK

WANTED, FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE paid. Enquire at the Store.

CLEAVE & BRETT.

May 30, 1862-41-714

TO THE LADIES, ESPECIALLY

JUST RECEIVED, 500 BOLTS ASSORTED CLOTHS.

CATE & NEIL.

May 23, 1862

COPPERAS, TILL YOU WANT REST!

500 LBS. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

CATE & NEIL.

May 23, 1862

COFFEE!

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Coffee. Also, a good supply of Sugar.

CATE & NEIL.

May 2, 1862-41

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

WE ARE MAKING AND HAVE ON HAND an excellent HORSE RAKE, for sale, which, with one man and horse, gathering hay.

ZIMMERMAN & KILGORE.

May 14, 1862-41-712

INDIGO.

A SMALL LOT OF INDIGO JUST RECEIVED.

S. K. REEDER.

May 9, 1862

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

OFFICE RECEIVER, at Decatur, Tenn., Knoxville, May 24, 1862.